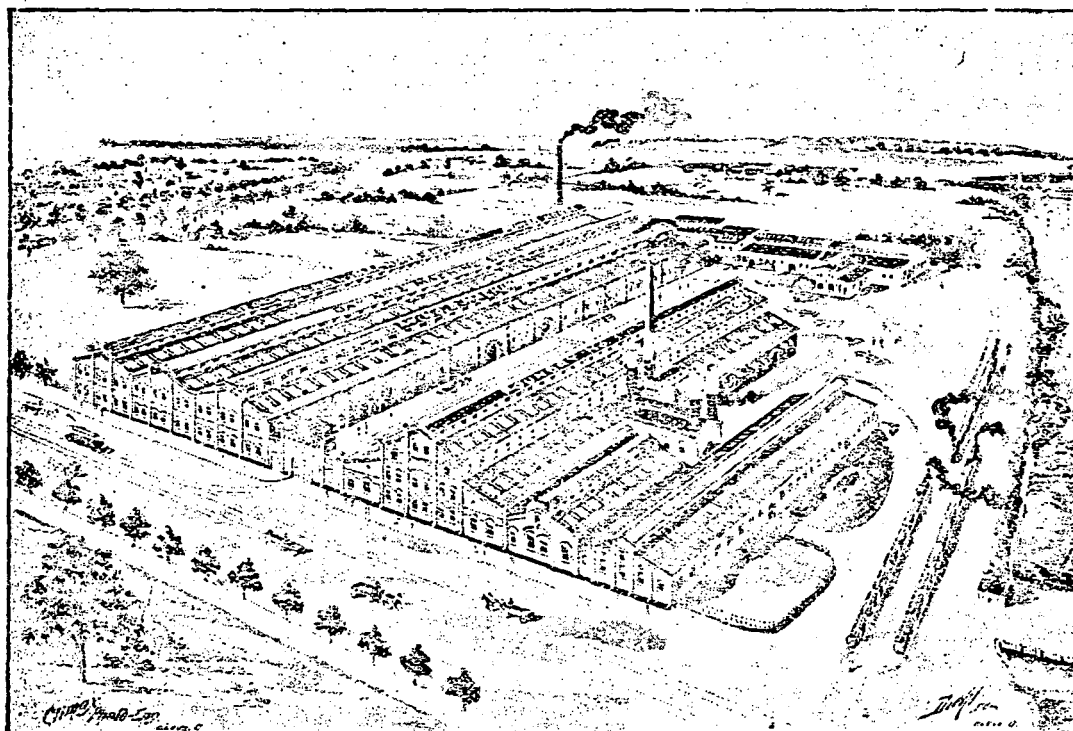


Official Journal of the National Brotherhood Electrical Workers of America.

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ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER, 1897.

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THE WALKER COMPANY.

The Walker Company is the only "independent" manufacturer of street railway and electrical apparatus—the only company entirely disconnected with that great combination of electric manufacturing corporations which has been in process of formation during the last ten years, and which has recently been strengthened by the practical absorption of one of its two important rivals.

A few words, therefore, about the company which is bearing the brunt of the battle against this powerful combination of electrical interests—this attempted monopoly of a great field of industrial effort—will not be out of place.

The Walker Company is the successor to the Walker Manufacturing Company, which was organized in 1883 to carry on a general foundry and machine shop business, with particular reference to the manufacture of cable railway machinery, which was then coming prominently into use for street railway operation. The company was remarkably successful in this special branch of the business, and its works were rapidly enlarged, eventually becoming one of the finest and best equipped shops in the country devoted to the production of heavy castings and machine work of the highest order.

In 1893 the company, appreciating the fact that the cable system was being superseded by the electric system to such an extent as to create a new industry, de-

termined to enter upon the manufacture of dynamos and motors for railway and lighting purposes.

As a necessary preliminary to the active work of manufacture it secured men of long experience and great engineering and technical ability to design its apparatus, knowing that, the design being perfect, the magnificent manufacturing facilities at Cleveland would be a sufficient guarantee as to the excellence of the product. The results have far more than justified expectations. The company has actually built and put in service no less than thirty-seven different sizes and types of railway and lighting generators, and six sizes of railway motors, besides a line of machines for lighting and transmission of power. In these machines have been found

merits which have instantly commended them to purchasers to such an extent that the immense plant at Cleveland is now devoted to the production of electrical apparatus to the practical exclusion of the general machinery business, formerly an important factor in the company's prosperity.

In fact, the Walker Manufacturing Company soon found itself seriously handicapped in competition with other manufacturing companies by lack of adequate manufacturing facilities for its constantly growing business. An increase in these facilities and an expansion in all directions became absolutely necessary, and the Walker Company was chartered with a capital stock of \$2,500,000 to purchase the entire plant, patents and property of the Walker Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, and several other electrical companies controlling valuable business and patents.

Some of the strongest financiers and capitalists in the country became interested in the new company, the working capital has been largely increased, a new factory has been acquired in New Haven, Conn., and large additions will be made to the present plant at Cleveland.

The capital of the Walker Company being only \$2,500,000 as against nearly forty times that amount represented by the stock and bonds of the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies enables it to undersell the trust on all kinds of machinery and still make handsome profits.

The company's principal factory is located at Cleveland, O. It covers twelve acres of ground, and is devoted almost exclusively to dynamo and motor work. Its foundry, lathes, planers and special tools are capable of handling the largest sizes of castings, and some of its planers are able to carry, for example, a complete 800 k.w. generator assembled, weighing 170,000 pounds. The Cleveland shops, exclusive of the further extensions now planned, have a capacity for turning out about 200,000 horse-power of railway and lighting generators, 75,000 horse-power of motors, and 15,000 horse-power of arc lighting generators per annum.

Underlying the development of the Walker Company's business in the electrical field has been and is the idea that dynamos and motors are not delicate and complicated pieces of apparatus difficult of design and construction and mysterious in operation—they are merely machines, and require only a high order of workmanship in the machine shop to make them thoroughly reliable and satisfactory in service. The old ideas have passed away. It is no longer possible to deceive purchasers by an air of supernatural wisdom and mystery into paying enormous prices for manufactured iron and copper. The Walker Company builds dynamos and motors much as the Brown & Sharp Company builds machine tools—and charges only fair prices for a high grade of workmanship.

A general idea of the extent of the Cleveland works can be gained from a glance at the accompanying cut.

THE POSTAL IN MEXICO.

It is a matter of more than unusual interest that the Postal Telegraph Company should have at last made its way into Mexico, and in a very effectual manner. It is announced that the two great railway systems, the Mexican National and

the Mexican Central, have turned their telegraph lines over to the Postal people, and thus become essentially and integrally a part of an American telegraph system. The Postal company has been building southward for a long time past, to the Mexican border, with a view to the closing of the arrangement just mentioned. It is now in touch with the Mexican Central system at El Paso, and will presently connect with the National system at Laredo.

As telegraphy to Mexico has hitherto been under Western Union control by means of the submarine cable, there will now be two good competitive services available to the American and Mexican public, and lower rates are in order. The message rate from New York City to the City of Mexico will be \$1.85 for ten words, and the cable rate from the City of Mexico to London will be reduced from 60 cents a word to 39 cents. An increase ought to follow not only in the amount of telegraph business, but in those lines of trade affected favorably by quickness and cheapness of intercommunication.

INDEPENDENT TELEPHONY IN NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. J. J. Fowler, who was formerly with the Great Southern Telephone and Telegraph Co., is now busy organizing an independent telephone exchange, as already announced in these columns. This concern is to have a capital of \$250,000, and will be known as the Louisiana Telephone, Telegraph and Construction Co. His intention is to place telephones in business houses at \$50 per annum for the service and in private residences at \$35 per annum. This includes the cost of the erection of the lines and maintenance of instruments and apparatus, and these rates are to apply to all persons in the populated portions of the city. Mr. Fowler expects to place every share of the new company in New Orleans, so that the property shall be owned and operated there. He feels perfectly satisfied that the investment will yield dividends of at least 6 per cent, if not more. The \$250,000 of capital stock will be amply sufficient to cover the city with the system and place the wires in the central portions of the city underground. Not one dollar is to be reserved for promoting interests, the entire capital stock being represented by stockholders, who have the privilege of selecting all the officers who will, in their judgment, best carry out their wishes, both as to the manner of investment and the results to be obtained from the permanency of construction and service. The construction of exterior lines, instruments, etc., as well as the equipment of the central exchange and all auxiliary offices are to be of the very highest standard. The service will consist entirely of metallic circuits.

SHEEP SHEARING BY THE AID OF ELECTRICITY.

Great Falls, Mont., has for some time been credited with being in advance of other places in the numerous uses to which electricity is applied, and now it again comes to the front with a claim that it is the only place on earth where sheep shearing is done with the aid of electricity.

Many attempts have been made to construct a sheep-shearing machine for use here which would do the work formerly done by hand, but none proved successful

until the Woolsey shearing machines, brought from Birmingham, England, were put into operation this spring. These machines have proved their merit, and five or six sets have been in use in different parts of the United States. One set of twenty was installed at Great Falls, Mont., which has become by far the largest wool shipping point of the Northwest.

Shearing sheds were erected at Black Eagle Dam, near the terminus of the street railway company's line, and this company furnishes the power to drive the shearing machines. The amount required was only six horse-power, and there being at the time no shutt-wound motor available, a street railway motor, type W. P. 30, was taken from one of the cars, the armature pinion being replaced by a small pulley, which was belted to the main overhead shaft. Because of the small amount of power used, two rheostats were required to keep the speed low enough.

After the machines were started no difficulty was experienced in keeping the speed uniform, as there were twenty of them constantly at work. The foreman of the shearers, after five minutes' instruction, took full charge of the motor, giving it all the attention necessary in oiling, starting and stopping. The machines were operated for nearly three weeks by this motor, and in that time sheared 16,184 sheep, averaging nearly 100 sheep per day per machine.

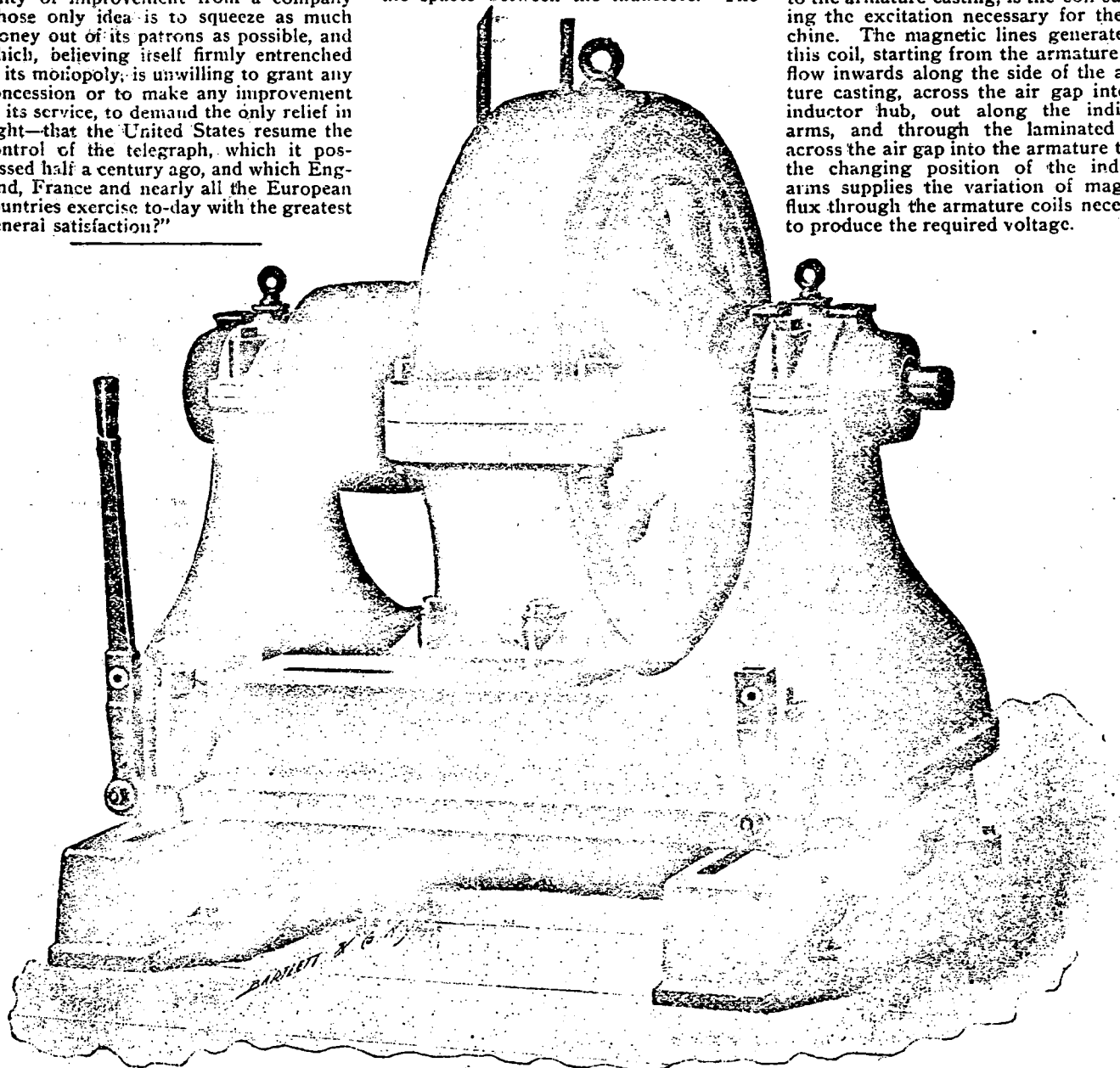
GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEMANDED.

The Times-Democrat of New Orleans has issued a circular letter in support of its demand for a Government telegraph service, in which it says: "In the matter of telegraph tolls and charges, you have but to look over your bills to see that there has been no reduction in the last ten years. The cost of poles and wires and the wages of employes have been cut down, and the service costs the Western Union not over 60 per cent. of what it cost in 1837, yet its tolls to-day are as high as they were then. Every other article of general consumption, food, clothing, fuel, etc., has fallen in price. The telegraph alone has made no reduction, in spite of the fact that it has profited more than any other line of service in the decline in the cost of materials used by it, the wages paid its employes and the great improvement made in all electric and telegraphic machinery and implements, which enables it to send ten words off now with the same effort and cost it required to send off one a few years ago. If you compare your telegraph bills to-day with those of ten years ago, you will find that they have doubled relatively in that time and are now from 10 to 20 per cent. of your gross expenses as compared with 5 or 10 per cent. in 1837. The business interests of the country have been plundered by this monopoly worse than the press, and have presented hundreds of petitions to Congress in favor of a postal telegraph system operated like that of England, as part of the Postoffice Department, which has given such satisfaction to the press and people of that country. Congress, on its part, in spite of the Western Union lobby, has been favorably disposed toward the change. Fourteen Congressional committees have, at different times, reported in favor of a postal telegraph, and Congress on one occasion passed the necessary bill provid-

ing for its establishment. On all these occasions the Western Union was saved by the press, which was unwilling to see the telegraph pass under control of the Government, fearing that it might become tangled up in politics. Now that this fear no longer exists, is it not the duty of the press, recognizing that there is no possibility of improvement from a company whose only idea is to squeeze as much money out of its patrons as possible, and which, believing itself firmly entrenched in its monopoly, is unwilling to grant any concession or to make any improvement in its service, to demand the only relief in sight—that the United States resume the control of the telegraph, which it possessed half a century ago, and which England, France and nearly all the European countries exercise to-day with the greatest general satisfaction?"

To the interior of the fixed ring shown in the cut are secured annular laminations. These laminations are furnished with inwardly projecting teeth, which support the armature coils. There are twice as many armature coils as there are inductor protections, and at any instant half the coils lie opposite these and half opposite the spaces between the inductors. The

ture ring being the periphery. One side is closed by the projecting arms of the inductor; the other by a casting continuous with the armature ring, and extending radially inwards, leaving only the necessary clearance between it and the inductor hub. Within this annular box, concentric with the shaft and securely bolted to the armature casting, is the coil supplying the excitation necessary for the machine. The magnetic lines generated by this coil, starting from the armature ring, flow inwards along the side of the armature casting, across the air gap into the inductor hub, out along the indicator arms, and through the laminated tips, across the air gap into the armature teeth; the changing position of the inductor arms supplies the variation of magnetic flux through the armature coils necessary to produce the required voltage.



WALKER ALTERNATOR.

This machine is of a type known as inductor alternator, and has no revolving wire, the armature and field both being stationary. The rotating part is called the inductor, and is a solid iron casting keyed to the rotating shaft. The hub, together with the outwardly projecting arms or spokes with laminated iron tips, forms part of the magnet circuit. There are no windings upon this rotor, no insulation to chafe or jar loose, no sliding contacts offering continual opportunity for trouble. The function of the rotor is (1st) to provide a path for the magnetic field, and (2d) as a part of the magnetic circuit to vary the position of the magnetic flux relative to the armature coils.

armature lying external, as it does to the inductor, gives room for ample cross section of conducting wire without infringing on the space necessary for insulation. The coils themselves are thoroughly insulated in the process of construction; and again the sides and bottom of the slots are lined with composite insulation of the best materials before receiving the coils. Thus, the insulation between armature windings and frame is of the highest quality, and being upon the stationary portion of the machine is not exposed to the slow disintegration which deteriorates some varieties of insulation upon revolving armatures.

The inductor and armature together from a discoidal box, the stationary arma-

The machine has no collecting rings or brushes, and is wound for single, two, or three-phase transmission, and any number of alternations. As all the coils are machine wound, repairs are cheap and easily made.

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RUNNING DYNAMOS IN PARALLEL.

Easy manipulation is generally secured by connecting the leads from the machines through switches to omnibus bars, generally known as "bus bars," from which the various circuits can be easily taken. In case it is desired to divide the load between two or more generators some additional provision must generally be made. The most ordinary case that occurs in the modern power plant is that which calls for the operation of two or more direct current compound-wound generators in parallel. To do this successfully it is necessary to provide an "equalizer," the connections to which are shown in the diagram (Fig. 42).

Here the connections to the positive and negative bus bars are made as usual through the switches P P' and N N', but

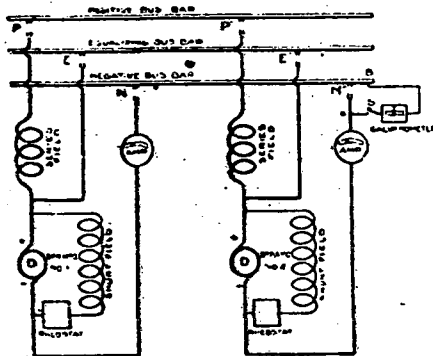


FIG. 42.

additional connections are also made from between the positive brushes and the series fields to an equalizing bus bar through the switches E E', as shown. Now suppose dynamo No. 1 to be carrying such a large load that it is necessary to throw in dynamo No. 2, so that the load will be divided between the two machines. It is to be understood that switches P, E and N are closed. Dynamo No. 2 is brought up to speed, when it will excite itself by means of the shunt fields. The switches P' and E' are then closed. The series windings of the two generators are then in parallel, and dynamo No. 2 will immediately come up to full voltage. By means of the rheostat in the shunt field the voltage of generator No. 2 can be regulated until it becomes the same as that of the bus bars, when switch N' can be closed, and the two generators, working under the same conditions, will divide the load, and it will be impossible for one generator to run the other as a motor. This is due to the fact that as soon as the electromotive force of either generator falls off, due to a decrease in speed from any cause, the current through the series field of the other dynamo divides, and part of it passes through the series winding of the slow machine, tending to strengthen its field and thus raise its electromotive force. If the equalizing connections were not provided it would be possible, by one machine decreasing its voltage, to not only throw the entire external load upon the other machine, but also for it to add itself as a motor load to the system. If the effect of the series coils overcomes that of the shunt windings, the dynamo will change the direction of its rotation when running as a motor, and the consequences may be serious.

It is important that the equalizing connections contain very little resistance, and therefore if the switchboard is situated some distance from the generators the necessary connections can be made at the generators themselves. An auxiliary switchboard containing the equalizing switches is sometimes placed near the dynamos and in plain view from the main board.

In order to ascertain when the dynamo that is to be thrown in is at the bus-bar voltage its pressure is sometimes measured by a voltmeter; sometimes a comparison is made between the brilliancy of its pilot-lamp and that of another lamp connected in circuit, but the best way is by means of a cutting-in galvanometer. The connections of such a device are shown in Fig. 42. One terminal is connected to the negative bus bar, and the other to the negative lead from the dynamo. If the voltage at each terminal is the same, the galvanometer needle stands at zero, and switch N' can be closed, but in case the bus bar and generator are at different potentials a current will flow and the corresponding deflection will indicate whether the dynamo pressure is to be raised or lowered. It will be noticed that the ammeter is placed in the leg of the circuit through which all of the current of the machinery must necessarily pass. By a comparison of the indications of the ammeters of both machines it can be easily seen whether or not the dynamos are dividing the work according to their capacity.

Alternating current dynamos can be operated in parallel in the same way as direct current machines, but special precautions must be taken to get the generators at exactly the same frequency before they are thrown in together and to maintain them at the same voltage and speed while in operation. If two alternators in multiple are not "in step," the lagging machine will receive current momentarily

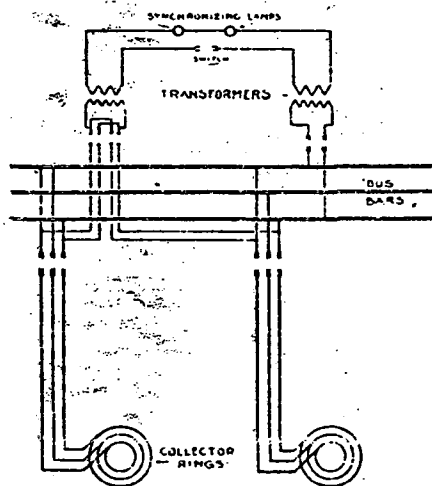


FIG. 46.

from the other generator and run as a motor, thus transferring all the load upon one dynamo. The switchboard connections will be very similar to those already shown as necessary to operate direct current machines in parallel, and are shown in Fig. 46. Each main lead from the generators will have a switch to connect with the corresponding bus bar, and in addition an equalizing switch should be provided to connect the corresponding commutator leads. For the purpose of

telling when the two alternators are running at the same frequency it is usual to mount two transformers on the back of the board, the primary of one being connected to the common bus bars and the primary of the other arranged to be connected at will by means of a plug-switch with the alternator with which it is intended to connect in multiple. The secondaries of the transformers are connected in opposition, but in series with two incandescent lamps, which indicate, by remaining dark, when the machine to be thrown in is in synchronism with those already on the circuit. The relative speeds of the two machines are regulated until the lamps indicate that they are in step, when the main bus bar switch can be closed. No attempt should be made, however, to run alternating current generators in parallel unless they have been designed for such service, in which case the manufacturers will furnish complete directions for their operation.—B. J. Arnold in Western Electrician.

LABOR DAY IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

Labor Day, Sept. 6, 1897, will long be remembered by the workmen of St. Louis, as it is probably the first time in the history of the United States when a Presidential candidate mingled with the working people and enjoyed the day as much as the most ardent trades unionist.

The committee of the Trades and Labor Union can be congratulated on securing such a drawing card as William Jennings Bryan, and had proper arrangements been made for handling the crowd at Concordia Park it is safe to say that 50,000 people would have paid admission to hear him. Space will permit us to publish only a few extracts from his speech, although we should like to publish it in full. Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

OBJECT OF SUFFRAGE.

The object of universal suffrage is to enable each individual to protect himself from injury at the hands of others, and an intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage is the only means by which political evils can be remedied and political wrongs redressed. Those who are numerically too weak or naturally too indifferent to secure a remedy through the ballot are impotent to secure relief in any other way. (Cheers.)

Without attempting to enter into details, I suggest as a third proposition that the welfare of the people generally must be sought, not in the securing of special privileges to themselves, but in the denying of special privileges to anyone. The majority of the people are too busy with the everyday work of life to hang about legislative halls and secure advantages at the expense of the minority, but a few people can afford to spend both time and money in securing an advantage over the majority. . . . Thus it is that the few are able to obtain great advantages at the expense of the many, because the advantage divided among the few is considerable, while the individual loss suffered by the many is often so small as to escape attention. The masses, therefore, instead of trying to get their hands into other people's pockets, have sufficient reason for rejoicing if they can succeed in keeping other people's hands out of their pockets. (Cheers.)

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The labor organization has been one of the most potent influences in improving

the condition of the wage earners. In its lodges the members acquaint themselves with subjects which are of special interest to the laboring classes, and by united action bring their interests not only before their employers but before the public as well. I want to say to you, my friends, that you cannot overestimate the use of labor organizations in teaching people. I believe in our form; I believe that it is the best form of government ever devised by the mind of man; best, not because it is perfect in all its methods; best, not because it is perfect in all its details, but best because under it the American people can secure as good government as the American people deserve to have. (Cheers.) But, in order to secure good government the people themselves must be alert to their responsibility as citizens. To secure good government the people must understand the questions presented to them. And organized labor has done as much, if not more, than any other influence to bring the people face to face with the great economic questions which concern our people; questions upon whose proper solution must rest the welfare of our people.

Labor organizations have been largely, in fact, almost entirely, responsible for the fact that in skilled labor wages have not fallen as much as prices, although, while keeping up the rate of wages, they have not always succeeded in keeping employment up to full time. While giving to these organizations credit for what they have done, it is only fair to suggest that neither labor organizations nor any other form of protection can secure to labor permanent immunity if the general level of prices continues to fall. The idle man is the menace to the man who has employment, and the number of idle men must necessarily increase if we have a money system which constantly raises the value of the dollar and constantly lowers the market value of the products of labor.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

Laboring people have a special interest just now in securing relief from what is aptly described as "government by injunction." The extent to which the writ of injunction has been abused within recent years has aroused a hostility which is almost universal. So indefensible is the writ of injunction when applied to the settlement of labor troubles that the Senate of the United States has already passed with scarcely a dissenting vote a bill providing for the trial by jury where the contempt is not committed in the presence of the court. This bill has as yet failed to pass the House, but it is only a question of time when government by injunction will be cured by legislation.

And let me add just a word, that judges, like other officers, are creatures of law. The law provides what they can do; the law gives them the only authority that they possess, and the lawmaking power has a right to set limits to the authority of judges, whether they be State judges or United States judges. (Cheers.) And, my friends, it has seemed strange to me that a bill so universally conceded to be right as the one that passed the Senate, ought to be so long in passing the House of Representatives, which is supposed to come direct from the people, and has sometimes been thought to be more responsive to public will than the Senate of the United States. (Prolonged applause and popular shouts.)

Now, my friends, they are not looking for the money. I think I shall be able to give you in a little while a better reason than that for inaction on the part of public officials sometimes in responding to the real desires of the people. The writ of injunction is usually sought by employers, who, after combining among themselves, endeavor to prevent co-operation among their employes. The main purpose of the writ of injunction in such cases is to avoid trial by jury. Without entering upon a discussion of the subject, I desire to suggest that trial by jury is more important to the American people to-day than it ever was before in our nation's history. It was originally intended as a protection against royalty, and it is to-day the main protection which the people have against plutocracy, which is in this country what royalty is under a monarchical form of government.

THE JURY SYSTEM.

The jury system is so well established in the hearts of the American people that few have reason to question it, and yet, my friends, if you will get about to listen to the talk that emanates from some of the great corporations of the nation, you will find that they have as much contempt for the jury as they have for the capacity of the people for self-government. (Cheers.) Sometimes a special jury may be secured that will do injustice, but, my friends, instead of finding fault with the jury system, we have got to purify it and strengthen it and eliminate its weaknesses and keep it as a bulwark in the future as it has been a bulwark in the past.

CARLISLE'S SPEECH OF 1878.

The sympathies of those who hold public positions have an influence upon their conduct. Mr. Carlisle, in his speech of 1878, divided society into two classes, namely: "The idle holders of idle capital" and "the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country." He suggested that the sympathies of the man who was then Secretary of the Treasury (John Sherman) were on the side of "the idle holders of idle capital."

CHARACTER OF PUBLIC MEN.

My friends, I want to leave with you as, perhaps, the most important suggestion that I could leave with you, this suggestion taken from the speech of Mr. Carlisle. I never feel that any speech upon the issues that are now before the people would be complete if I did not quote from that remarkable speech delivered by Mr. Carlisle in 1878. But in all that he said nothing was more significant than the language which he then used, charging that the Secretary of the Treasury was in sympathy, not with the struggling masses, but with the idle holders of idle capital, and that because of that sympathy, no matter what he had sworn to do, he would do what the idle holders of idle capital wanted. I say, my friends, it was as severe a charge as one public servant ever made against another, and yet, what Mr. Carlisle said was true—that men in public life will be governed largely by their sympathies, and it is far more important that the people should be represented in the Legislature, in the Governor's office and on the bench by men whose sympathies comprehend the great mass of the people than that their representatives

should be men of extraordinary ability or great brilliancy.

A man whose sympathies lead him to vote right, although he cannot make a speech, is a better man for the people than a man who can make a speech, no matter how eloquent, if it is on the wrong side. Therefore, if you ask me why it is that the trust is universally denounced and yet is not destroyed, I answer it is because too many public servants are secretly in sympathy with the trusts. If you ask me why arbitration is universally commended and yet does not come, I reply that it is because too many people in official position are secretly in sympathy with those who do not want to arbitrate the differences of the laboring people. If you ask me why it is that government by injunction is universally denounced and yet continues, I reply that it is because too many public servants are secretly in sympathy with those who stand behind government by injunction and who keep it without defending it.

THE REMEDY.

But, my friends, I have kept you standing and have stood myself longer than I intended to, but I want to leave with you this parting thought, and that is, that our Government will be good or bad, our laws just or unjust, political conditions favorable or unfavorable, just according as the producers of wealth desire at the ballot box. The producers of wealth far outnumber all the rest of society, and if the producers of wealth know what is best and stand for what they think to be best, they can control legislation. Abraham Lincoln said the Lord must have loved the common people because he made so many of them.

Well, it is true, my friends, that the common people far outnumber the uncommon ones, and as that is true, if we have evils that are not remedied we must look to ourselves and to ourselves only as the cause. Sometimes a graduating class will go to a photographer and have a picture made that they call a composite photograph. It is not a picture of any one member of the class, but it combines the features of all the members of the class. Now, government is a composite photograph of all the people, and if you look at government and think that the picture is bad, remember that you helped to sit for it.

Now, while it is impossible for you to improve the features of those who sit with you, you can improve your own political features by the study, the understanding and the advocacy of all that is good in social and political life. And if each one will do his best to improve his part of the photograph it is only a question of time when the photograph will be better and government more perfect.

"Self Help," published by the Colliery Engineering Co., proprietors of the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., has caught the Alaskan gold fever in good shape, No. 5 being entirely devoted to the Yukon gold fields, how to reach them, who should go, and what precautions should be taken. The paper will be sent free on application, and any one contemplating a trip to Alaska or who is desirous of being posted about "Klondike" can find no better or more convenient information than that contained in "Self Help" No. 5.



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We take pleasure this month in introducing four new Unions, two in the east and two in the extreme west. Hartford and Utica salute Seattle and Tacoma!

A number of our exchanges come to our desk this week as special Labor Day editions, among which the Trades Review of Bloomington, Ill., easily takes first place.

Is Union No. 60 of San Antonio, Tex., aware of the fact that at the Washington convention it was decided to hold the next biennial convention in the Lone Star State? It is about time that the Press Secretary of No. 60 should wake up.

The proposed convention to organize a National Building Trades Council has been indefinitely postponed. The Building Trades Councils in the various cities appeared to take kindly to the idea, but on account of shortness of funds were unable to send delegates this year.

The fact that the miners, with few exceptions, voted last fall in favor of government by injunction should not be held against them in the great strike, but somehow the trades generally have not responded as promptly and heartily as they should to the appeal of the miners, and it may be that this has something to do with the matter.

How many Unions have been discussing the questions they intend to present or which should be brought before the coming convention? Press Secretaries have not given this subject the attention they should. We will give all the space necessary for such discussions in the October Worker, even if compelled to enlarge the paper for the occasion.

Public opinion has forced the trustees of Brown University to request President Andrews to withdraw his resignation, and it now looks as though the great champion of bimetalism will continue at the head of the university for some time to come. This is a complete backdown on the part of Congressman Walker and other members of the college corporation, and emphasizes the force of public opinion.

The underground railway in Boston is completed and open to the public. This is the first underground trolley line in the United States. London has had underground railways, for a number of years, and such a project has been contemplated for New York for some time, but Boston is the first American city to solve the problem of rapid transit in crowded districts without disfiguring the streets with elevated structures.

The Niagara University, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., is now lighted throughout by acetylene gas, and is probably the largest building in the world in which this gas is used exclusively for illumination. Two hundred and eighty-seven burners in all are used, and to show the superiority of the new illumination over the gas formerly used, it is stated that in one of the study rooms eight burners give far better satisfaction than thirty-two burners did with coal gas.

The Postal Telegraph Co. has just completed arrangements with the Mexican National Railroad and the Mexican Central Railroad, which gives it a practical monopoly of the telegraph business in the Mexican Republic, but instead of taking advantage of the situation and increasing the telegraph tolls, it has reduced the charges from 30 to 50 per cent, making the reduction on a 10-word message from St. Louis to the City of Mexico \$1.15, the old rate being \$2.85 and the new rate \$1.70. By January 1st next there will be direct wires from St. Louis to the City of Mexico, three or four gangs of men being at work on the St. Louis-Laredo lines. The contract made by the Postal Telegraph Co. with the Mexican railroads is similar to that made with the Canadian Pacific through Canada, which gives the Postal a monopoly on dispatches from the Klondike gold regions.

As we go to press the coal miners are holding a special convention at Cleveland, O., to consider a proposition made by the Pittsburg operators, of 65 cents per ton. The miners wanted 69 cents, so this is a compromise. The leaders of the strike are reported to be in favor of the compromise scale, so it is probable that it will be accepted and the great strike ended.

Our socialistic friends will undoubtedly sneer and say that the strike is another failure, but if we were to have no strikes while conditions remain as they are, what

would be the result? Dunn and Bradstreet will undoubtedly figure up the cost of the strike in dollars and cents, and prove that it will be years before the strikers will get back what they lost at the increased rate, and hence it would have been better for the miners if they had not struck. But if the miners should have submitted without protest to the conditions imposed by the operators and continued at starvation wages it would not be long until conditions would be such that a strike would be useless, as they would be only slaves of the coal barons.

Pursuant to a call issued several weeks previously, a number of labor leaders and reformers of all kinds, to the number of about one hundred, met in St. Louis on August 30th, presumably to consider ways and means to assist the miners and bring the strike to a successful termination, but as there were about as many isms and remedies as there were delegates, as could be expected, very little was accomplished. A general meeting of trades unionists, socialists, single-taxers, anarchists and fad-dists may be a good meeting to test lung power or for an oratorical contest, but to settle a strike, we fear the poor strikers would long be gathered to their fathers before any conclusion could be reached. Nearly all the speakers denounced resolutions, and yet the convention wound up by adopting the usual number of whereases and resolves. A committee of five was appointed to issue a call for a convention to meet in Chicago on September 27th, and just before the convention adjourned President Ratchford's resolution calling on President McKinley to convene Congress, with a view of restricting Federal courts from interfering with the rights of strikers, was adopted. Also a resolution denouncing the miners of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky and other States as enemies of human liberty, if they longer remained at work while miners in other States were on a strike.

In deciding to hold the fifth convention at San Antonio, Tex., the delegates to our last convention may have used poor judgment as far as selecting a geographical center is concerned, but a convention in the southwest will undoubtedly do much to strengthen our organization in the south and southwest, where all organizations are weak, and from this standpoint the selection may prove to be a wise one. All Unions that can possibly afford it should send delegates, even though it be necessary to levy a special assessment for this purpose, as the importance of being represented at the next convention cannot be overestimated. The Brotherhood almost from its birth, in St. Louis, five years ago, has had to contend with conditions and obstacles that have sorely tried older and stronger organizations, but it has withstood attacks from without and within—the ukases of mighty corporations that the Brotherhood must be destroyed, as well as stabs in the back by traitorous members. These five years have been a good school of experience, and when we meet in convention again we should know every weak spot in our organization, and how it can be strengthened. Our laws should be revised; our ritual and secret work entirely changed, so that when we dump overboard the dead wood we have been carrying, the rejuven-

nated Brotherhood will not be handicapped in any manner. But to do this requires brains—men experienced not only in matters pertaining to the Brotherhood, but who thoroughly understand the principals of trade unionism, and can see where and how existing laws can be improved, a financial system and rules and regulations adopted that will place the Brotherhood where it rightfully belongs—in the front rank of labor organizations. This is why it is important that each Union should be represented at the coming convention. No one delegate can know it all. If unfortunately there should be any so dogmatic as to assume that he knows it all, he should be excluded from the convention hall. It is only by combining the experience and wisdom of all that we can formulate a system and laws that when enforced in the future will mean the expanding and building up of the Brotherhood, and not a stationary sign-post, as in the past.

We have been able to secure special rates to San Antonio equivalent to about a fare and one-third. This will make the round trip from St. Louis \$37, and from the eastern seaboard about \$65, which is not by any means prohibitive. As the trip will be an event in a lifetime, delegates can afford to make their lost time an unimportant item, so long as their expenses are paid. The watchword of our members for the next two months should be, "We will be represented at the convention." Where there is a will there is a way, and money cannot be better expended than in sending a delegate. It is morally wrong for any Union to shirk the responsibility of directing the affairs of the Brotherhood, and no false notions of economy should enter into consideration, for if an organization is any good at all, a better organization must be better, and the best is none too good, so all should help to make the Brotherhood the best organization it is possible for human experience and foresight to devise. Be represented.

WHAT JASPER SAW IN TOWN.

By Eti.

Well, I declare, Samantha, those city people air
The durndest folks I ever saw, to rush
and rip and tear;
You never saw such goings on as I observed this day,
I near got killed a dozen times, a-keepin' out the way.

Them 'lectric cars they scoot—gee whiz—it almost takes your breath,
The feller standin' on in front, he seemed most scared to death;
As I was goin' cross the road, I waved for him to stop,
He scooted by and never moved. I were just rooted to the spot.

"Get out the way!" somebody cried, I hopped this way and that,
Jest time enough to miss bein' killed, by a feller big and fat,
On one them things they call a bike, his shirt a-hangin' out,
Afore I turned to see what 'twas, I heard another shout:

"Say, look out where you're goin', you crazy hayseed jay,
The fire engine's comin', go chase yourself, go 'way."

I thought my time on earth had come, I couldn't see quite clear,
I just ducked for the sidewalk, all trembly with fear.

My nephew Caleb took me to see the telephone exchange,
He said it talked 10,000 miles, it seemed a mighty strange.
I only heard them say "Hello!" "what number?" "busy," "not to-day,"
The dingisus kept fallin' down, it looked jest like child's play.

We got on a new-fangled thing, that jest slid up and down,
It looked like a big bird cage, with look-in' glasses 'round,
The kid in charge, he pulled a rope—then I forgot the rest,
When I came to we were down stairs, I wa'n't feelin' of the best.

And then I see some fellers with irons on their feet,
A-climbin' poles like monkeys, well I were jest dead beat.
They didn't seem a bit a-skeered, or 'fraid if they would fall,
I never see sich goin's on, prancin' 'round on poles so tall.

They got a lightnin' makin' shop, by gosh-all-Friday, wife!
You ought to see them sparks it makes, they say 'tis part o' life.
This 'lectric lamp is so durned bright, the moon ain't anywhere,
You can see a mile, as true, by jinks, as I live and breathe the air.

I guess I'll buy one o' them plants, and set it out next year,
We'll have some 'lectric current jam, it won't be very dear;
I hear some fellows call it juice, he said 'twas all-fired strong,
One needn't take too awful much, to make him sing a song.

All these and lots of more I saw, I can't remember all,
But I am goin' back to town again, 'bout huskin' time this fall,
I'll put a life preserver on, and learn to ride a bike,
You'll see me comin' like a streak, a-scootin' down the pike.
Erie, Pa., July 20, 1897.

FROM OUR UNIONS.

UNION NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Contrary to expectations, I was not thrown out of the hall or suspended from the Union for my article in the last issue, although Bro. Ritter gave me one of those awful looks of his, and a quiet tip not to repeat the assertion that all the brothers were working. He assured me that he hadn't done four weeks' work all summer. All right, Bro. Ritter, I hope you will do better in the future.

There hasn't been much change in the situation since my last letter. The Bell Tel. Co. has begun pulling in their underground cables, using for the work a three-horse-power engine. By this method they are pushing the job quite rapidly. The Kinloch Tel. Co. has a large force of men shaving poles and digging holes. I understand they contemplate putting a pole

gang on in the near future. Inside work is practically unchanged. I learned through our business agent that there is to be a new theatre on Sixth and St. Charles streets. "The Columbia" is to be the name of the enterprise. Skillely also informed me that it would be the finest equipped playhouse in the city, viewed from an electrical standpoint.

Brothers, I have given you all the news I have been able to get. The boys do not seem to care to have any news in the paper, or at least they did not express their desire by dropping a few notes in the box in the reading-room.

The event of last month in this city was the labor conference. To a close observer, the dominant power in this conference has some object in view far beyond the mere alleviation of the distressful condition of the striking coal miners and their families. The resolutions passed have an ominous sound. The responsive plaudits with which a reference to the executed Chicago anarchists was greeted was significant of the strides which the men who live by the sweat of their own faces are making in the direction of radicalism, or perhaps, to be more expressive, in the direction of violent revolution. That there is a cause for this radical departure from the heretofore over-conservatism of labor leaders, no one who has kept in touch with the trend of current affairs can doubt. Such a radical change could not possibly be brought about without there having been a deep-seated cause. That the cause is injustice on the part of society, maintained and defended by the better classes, is obvious, for who can be responsible for the hundreds of thousands of able-bodied, robust men condemned to involuntary idleness in a land like this, teeming with every form of raw material, that man needs to mold into those commodities which feed, clothe and shelter him, but the dominating classes of society, aided and abetted by the courts of the land? Brothers, it behooves us, one and all, to do what we can to avert a bloody revolution, but not by denouncing or taking issue with those who are endeavoring to unify the unemployed and discontented into one great body, but by throwing our every energy into the breach, and like the wise surgeon remove the roots from the cancerous body politic. According to the call, the object of the conference was not merely to take up a collection and to protest against the usurpation and tyranny of courts, but to formulate plans into practical operation. Much radical and violent talk was indulged in by delegates, who kept repeating that this convention was called to devise some plan of action, and yet when the time came for the consideration of a line of procedure, the very persons who talked so much about action resorted to the despicable tricks of the privileged class to prevent a hearing to the only persons who came into the conference with a well-defined plan of action for returning to the principles of free government. Not a speaker in the conference of any force but admitted that the labor question could not be settled without restoring to all the people their inalienable right to the land, and in the resolutions passed so declared; yet when the men who came in response to the call to present a practical and easy way of restoring the land to the people endeavored to present their plan they were arbitrarily prevented from doing so. The

Single Taxers, under the leadership of Frank Stephens, a young and successful terra cotta manufacturer of Philadelphia, who served a thirty-day term in the Dover, Del., jail in defense of free speech, made a gallant fight to get a proper hearing in the convention. The radical element in control had evidently prearranged to stifle discussion, and after a prolonged struggle in which the chairman was compelled to stultify himself, reversing a previous ruling, they were prevented from submitting the only resolution offered to the conference. It was rather a queer procedure for a conference that talked so much in favor of free speech. If the coal operators have an absolute right to own the coal lands, they have a much better right to enforce silence on the part of trespassers than those who controlled this conference to silence the Single Taxers, who came as accredited delegates to show the only feasible, practical and just way to settle the coal strike and all other labor troubles. The question now to be considered, brothers, is what is to be done in reference to the forthcoming convention, to be held in Chicago, Sept. 27th. It seems to me that every organization should send a delegate, or at least be represented by a proxy, if the cost would be too burdensome on the treasuries. Every organization could have a representation by sending credentials to Chicago brethren, accompanying the credentials with a letter of instructions as to basic questions, leaving trifling matters to the discretion and judgment of those we choose to represent us.

I presume the brothers will think I am long-winded, but I think you will all agree with me that this is a serious matter, if we would preserve our country from revolution and bloodshed, and that it demands our immediate attention.

HARRY MYERS, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 5, PITTSBURG, PA.

Once more I take great pleasure in writing for the Worker, to let our brothers know how things are progressing, and the doings of our Pittsburgh brothers.

Work has picked up some in the past few months, but there are a few of our brothers out of work yet, but I hope they will soon catch on. Things look pretty bright for the future, as there are quite a number of big jobs under negotiation, and I think they will be closed shortly.

The burned out district is now being built up with sky scrapers of the latest designs, and we expect that a number of our brothers will have work for the winter.

The Forty-fifth Street Hospital is still being wired, but they have laid off all the men except Bro. Terhune. The contractors must think pretty well of the union when they get the preference. John A. Manson has the contract for putting in 3,500 lights in his new Grand Opera-house, and Avenue and Children's Theater. He has seventeen men on the job, and every one of them are union men. Bro. Geo. Rudolph has charge of the work, and the men. It is needless to say the workmanship on the job is fine, as Bro. Rudolph's reputation speaks for itself.

Bro. Eldridge left town last week very suddenly. He told a few brothers he was going on a vacation, but I hope I will be able to let you know who the lucky young lady is, in my next letter.

I would like to call the attention of some of the brothers of No. 5 to the fact that we are still meeting every second and fourth Thursday of each month at our meeting room, corner Market and Third avenue. Come, boys, come. Give at least one of your Thursday nights for the benefit of the union. It will help to keep the interest up, and at the same time make the brothers more at home to see that all the boys have the cause at heart. We are gaining ground every day, and getting new members every meeting. We initiated nine new members at our last meeting, and have applications for seven more for our next meeting, which will be on August 26.

There were \$900,000 worth of building permits taken out in the city of Pittsburgh since the first of this month. This looks as if things were picking up some. We are expecting a hot time in this old country shortly, owing to the miners' strike, as the powers are using all visible means to defeat these poor miners. It is one month since the strike started, and the men have not as yet been guilty of one wrong-doing, and because they will not do wrong the powers are trying to make them go wrong by getting out injunctions, restraining them from doing anything contrary to the powers' wishes. Brothers, I tell you this injunction business is getting to be quite an epidemic. If the capitalists do not soon quit, it will be more of a craze than the Klondike gold craze. I guess the next thing we will hear about injunctions will be where some crank will rush into court and ask the judge to grant him an injunction restraining the spectators at the ball game from applauding and cheering a good play, as it annoys him. Then some high born young man will want to get out an injunction restraining men from smoking on the street unless they carry smoke consumers with them, as the smoke from a good Wheeling stogie is too strong for his shattered nerves. Oh, this injunction business is getting to be a fright. They are things that none but the rich can enjoy.

All the coal operator has to do is to go into court with a large diamond in his shirt front, large enough to dazzle the judge's eyes, and ask for anything he wants, and he will get it. But let a working man go before one of these same judges and ask him to favor his poor family by lightening a sentence he has just received for breaking one of his injunctions or being drunk, or some like crime, the judge will give him an order on some municipal hospital to have his gall treated. One coal operator, named De Armitt, has gone so far as to get the judges to grant an injunction restraining a dead man from marching on the public roads and intimidating his workmen. Now, boys, you might think this is a little fishy, but it is so. I will send Bro. Kelly a Pittsburgh newspaper, proving what I have said to be true. The only way to beat the powers is to unionize everything, and then they might learn to appreciate us a little more.

M. P. FOX,
Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Enthused by the praises of my fellow-workers, my vanity has arisen to such a dizzy height that I can hardly wait for the time to arrive to contribute to your

valuable paper. I have thrown timidity aside and assumed the confidence of a veteran newspaper correspondent.

My first bit of good news is that all workers in San Francisco are busily occupied. Bro. Rush has been wiring the steamboat Encinal at Oakland for some weeks past, and Bro. Forrest has been doing electrical work on some gunboats at the Mare Island navy yard for over a month. Each has had a corps of electricians under his supervision, all of whom are Workers.

Bro. Al Songer, who has been absent from the city for some time, turned up last meeting night with the same smile that he left with. He had been doing the city of Santa Cruz, and mingled pleasure with business, and to hear the latest story of a moonlight ride in an antique gondola on the silvery waters of the San Lorenzo, would almost give a man the Klondike fever. Lack of comprehensiveness of the German language is my excuse for not giving you the details.

While on a visit to the Union Iron Works, last week, I encountered Bro. Pierce, who had the goodness to show me the electrical plant of that great institution, and I hope at some future writing to be able to give you a full description of that great institution, which employs none but N. B. E. W. men.

Bro. Fred Sandefur, our vice-president, has been busy for about a month putting in lights at the Mechanics' Pavilion, having under his care a corps of over thirty electricians, most of whom are members of No. 6, and the able manner in which he has done his work is indeed a credit to the order, as well as the company by which he is employed. The thousands of incandescent lights, overtopped by hundreds of arcs, is a beautiful sight to behold, and the effect is dazzling, while the comments of the thousands who visit the exhibits nightly are certainly praiseworthy to the nimble hands that constructed the many designs, which, if I were to describe, would crowd the Worker for space. Bro. F. X. Christ, who did the heavy work, showed himself a workman of the star order.

No. 6 has another surprise, and that was the increasing of the membership of beneficiaries by Bro. Jack Cameron. I can hardly reconcile myself to treat Bro. Jack kindly for the terrible crime of marrying, and was at the point of annihilating him, but it being the Sabbath, and coupled with his goodness as an earnest worker and an all-round good fellow, I shall refrain from utterly demolishing him, as he is now the boon of a happy heart. I will not congratulate him as I was wont to do, but, on the contrary, will congratulate Mrs. Cameron in her selection, and, to make her heart the happier, say that she has taken unto herself the most gracious gift of God, as such was the answer that Christ gave to his disciples when he was asked who John was. May a long life and eternal happiness be your constant companions, are the inmost thoughts and wishes of No. 6.

There has been no end to the surprises this month, and one in particular came under my observance in an accidental way, and the old adage that reads, "When the cat is away, the mice will play," is much truer than fiction, and I would advise Bro. Charlie Masten to leave good enough alone and remember the dear heart in Marvville.

Our genial brother, Robert Gale, has been sick in bed for the past week, and it will be two weeks more at least before he is out, his physician advising him to rest that long. We receive this bit of news with much regret, and tender him our inmost sympathies in his illness, and earnestly hope for his speedy recovery.

An entertainment and dance was given at Union Square Hall, on August 14th, for the benefit of Mrs. Geo. A. Frost and her five children, the prime movers being a contingent from the Union Iron Works. Too much cannot be said in their behalf for their untiring efforts in making the benefit a success, which was a gigantic one. The hall was crowded to its utmost. The programme was lengthy and well arranged, and afforded a great deal of amusement, the finale of which was dancing until a late hour, when the throng departed well contented, thanks to the energy of the committee of arrangements.

Practical electrical subjects have been the chief topics of discussion among the boys lately, and an unusual amount of zeal has been displayed as to which member really was the instructor. Bro. Eugene Rush heads the list, and his lectures dissecting the various methods of demonstrating Ohm's law have had a tendency of creating a good impression on the brothers who were not familiar with the theory of their work, and also stimulating the brothers with the idea of perfecting themselves in their various occupations.

Bro. A. F. Irwin has gone north to organize in Oregon and Washington. We have not yet received any news as to his success, but know that his efforts will be well rewarded.

You have undoubtedly heard all the good news, with the exception of a little that we have to give. The fever has struck San Francisco amidships, and has spread so far as to lurk in the ranks of Local No. 6, and we will soon lose two of our best members, Bros. Frank Koons and Wm. Holmes, both of whom are making extensive preparations for Alaska. Their exact destination is not known, but wherever it may be, good wishes for all kinds of luck are the constant thoughts of No. 6.

A. E. Y., Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Eugene Welch, a lineman employed by the Springfield Electric Light Co., escaped a terrible death yesterday morning while at work near the top of one of the tallest poles in that city. He was on the 65-foot pole in the rear of the Republican Building about 10:30 o'clock with two other men, Ralph Sanborn, a foreman, and Charles Allen, a lineman. The other two men were on the cross-piece above, drawing up another cross-piece, and Welch was on the "T" bar beneath winding a wire. In some way his left shoulder hit a live wire, and his right hand, coming in contact with the wire he was winding, the current, of at least 1,000 volts, was short-circuited and passed through his body. He gave a scream and became insensible, but the wires and the prompt action of his fellow linemen prevented him from falling to the pavement below. The men pulled him from the wires by main force, and then their work was only begun.

The problem was to get the insensible man to the ground, but the men accomplished the feat in safety, and by the time

it was done people were beginning to realize that something was the matter. After getting the man from the wires, the linemen held the body and pulled up the cross-bar. The rope was then put about the body of the insensible man and Sanborn, supporting the body from beneath, slowly went down the pole, while Allen dealt out the rope from his lofty perch. It was a bit of prompt, level-headed work on the part of Welch's fellows, and to them, in a way, he owes his life. If he had been alone upon the pole he would have been "roasted alive," in the terse expression of a lineman, or else he would have fallen to the hard pavement below. The patrol wagon was called and the man was taken to his room at the Mansion House. It was found that his left shoulder and right hand were badly burned. The burns are serious, and it will be some time before Welch can get to work again.—Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

(Welsh, Sanborn and Allen are members of Union No. 7. Have you ever noticed how prompt and brave Union men are as compared with non-union men? Also would it not be a good question to discuss: "Should a lineman ever work on a pole alone, among live wires?" Ed.)

UNION NO. 8, TOLEDO, O.

"Hello, is Union No. 8 getting along all right?" Well, I guess yes. We initiated five more brothers at our last meeting, two of whom we gave traveling cards to. I am pleased to say that No. 8 is getting along nicely. Most all of the boys are at work. I think in another year we will have as strong a Union as there is in the United States. All of the boys are going to turn out on Labor Day.

I suppose, brothers, you have heard of the death of Mr. James Murray, who received a terrible fall a few days ago. While working on a 55-foot pole he lost his hold, and fell to the pavement and was killed almost instantly. He did not belong to our Union, but most of us knew him. He was working for the Central Union Telephone Co. He leaves a mother and sister to mourn his loss. He was their only support.

We are now affiliated with the Central Labor Union.

C. E. MARRYOTT, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.

Thank God, I can report work prospects as somewhat brighter than for some time. 'Tis true, the 'Phone has just laid off some men, but the West Chicago Street Ry. have started some work, and the Western Union is busy just now. I do not know of an idle man in our line of business; if there is one, he has failed to so report. I hope the good outlook may continue to grow brighter, for God knows our craft need work as bad as any craft on earth.

With much regret I am obliged to report the death of Bro. Joe Quinn, who died at Annona, Tex. No particulars have been given yet, the report of his death being sent by telegraph. While our deceased brother was a good Union man, well liked by all who knew him, he neglected to keep in good standing with the N. B.; cause unknown. Perhaps on account of hard times.

Bro. Ed. Robb, who has been laid up since June 5th with neuralgia of head and stomach, concluded to try a course of baths at Hot Springs, Ark. He left here

August 10th, and on the 16th I received a letter that he is worse. His many friends here and elsewhere wish him a speedy recovery to full and robust health. I do not think he has been in bad standing since becoming a member of the N. B. We have a brother who has been twice suspended and reinstated in the past year, and has lately been injured, who will not be entitled to benefits until Oct. 3d. Brothers who are careless and drop behind should take warning from the above cases, and not allow themselves to be suspended for non-payment of dues. One less glass of beer, or one less cigar, each day, will pay dues in any local union in existence, and keep you in good standing. Then, too, just look and see how liberal the N. B. is, as compared with most business establishments. We have three months' grace allowed, while three days is the customary allowance. Not always is carelessness the cause of suspensions, but I dare say nine out of ten are thus caused. Brothers, if every man who has been a member of the N. B. in the past five years was to-day in good standing and had been so for one year, there would not be enough non-union men in the United States to man an ordinary job, for in that one year the old members would have gathered all the eligibles into the fold of our protection. Think this over, brothers, and when you meet a brother who is in arrears tell him to square himself or go plow corn.

There is one more thing I must call your attention to, and that is, when you hear some sorehead running down the N. B., or even the local union to which you belong and he once did, call him down, notwithstanding he may be larger in body than you. Watch him, and bring such pressure to bear upon him that he must re-enter the N. B. or move to other parts for a job; then when he applies for reinstatement compel him not only to square up his dues, but also square his opinion of the N. B. Teach him to keep his slurs and slanderous remarks off from the fair name of our Brotherhood, for as soon as malice, strife and dissensions are allowed to insert their poisonous fangs into our beloved order with impunity, without even the seal of condemnation or disapproval placed upon the acts of the participants, as soon as fraternity is superseded by selfishness, as soon as apathy, indifference and inactivity are the prevailing characteristics, then you may look for conditions of ruin upon which our oppressors will rear citadels of aggrandized wealth.

Hope inspires me that the anticipation which I so fondly cherish regarding the future increase and prosperity of our order will be realized, now that prosperity is beginning to awaken from the deep lethargy into which it has been placed for a few years past. Not dead, but sleeping.

C. WARREN B., Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 17, DETROIT, MICH.

No. 17 still holds forth at the old stand, and, I am proud to say, is continually adding new lights to her circuit.

At present writing, August 20, Detroit is witnessing a strike of the boot and shoe workers in Pingree & Smith's factory. The strike was declared on yesterday at noon, and, as near as I can learn, the difficulty is over prices on one particular kind of shoe.

I would like a few words in reply to No.

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Practical electrical subjects have been the chief topics of discussion among the boys lately, and an unusual amount of zeal has been displayed as to which member really was the instructor. Bro. Eugene Rush heads the list, and his lectures dissecting the various methods of demonstrating Ohm's law have had a tendency of creating a good impression on the brothers who were not familiar with the theory of their work, and also stimulating the brothers with the idea of perfecting themselves in their various occupations.

Bro. A. F. Irwin has gone north to organize in Oregon and Washington. We have not yet received any news as to his success, but know that his efforts will be well rewarded.

You have undoubtedly heard all the good news, with the exception of a little that we have to give. The fever has struck San Francisco amidst ships, and has spread so far as to lurk in the ranks of Local No. 6, and we will soon lose two of our best members, Bros. Frank Koons and Wm. Holmes, both of whom are making extensive preparations for Alaska. Their exact destination is not known, but wherever it may be, good wishes for all kinds of luck are the constant thoughts of No. 6.

A. E. Y., Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Eugene Welch, a lineman employed by the Springfield Electric Light Co., escaped a terrible death yesterday morning while at work near the top of one of the tallest poles in that city. He was on the 65-foot pole in the rear of the Republican Building about 10:30 o'clock with two other men, Ralph Sanborn, a foreman, and Charles Allen, a lineman. The other two men were on the cross-piece above, drawing up another cross-piece, and Welch was on the "T" bar beneath winding a wire. In some way his left shoulder hit a live wire, and his right hand, coming in contact with the wire he was winding, the current, of at least 1,000 volts, was short-circuited and passed through his body. He gave a scream and became insensible, but the wires and the prompt action of his fellow linemen prevented him from falling to the pavement below. The men pulled him from the wires by main force, and then their work was only begun.

The problem was to get the insensible man to the ground, but the men accomplished the feat in safety, and by the time

it was done people were beginning to realize that something was the matter. After getting the man from the wires, the linemen held the body and pulled up the cross-bar. The rope was then put about the body of the insensible man and Sanborn, supporting the body from beneath, slowly went down the pole, while Allen dealt out the rope from his lofty perch. It was a bit of prompt, level-headed work on the part of Welch's fellows, and to them, in a way, he owes his life. If he had been alone upon the pole he would have been "roasted alive," in the terse expression of a lineman, or else he would have fallen to the hard pavement below. The patrol wagon was called and the man was taken to his room at the Mansion House. It was found that his left shoulder and right hand were badly burned. The burns are serious, and it will be some time before Welch can get to work again.—Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

(Welsh, Sanborn and Allen are members of Union No. 7. Have you ever noticed how prompt and brave Union men are as compared with non-union men? Also would it not be a good question to discuss: "Should a lineman ever work on a pole alone, among live wires?" Ed.)

UNION NO. 8, TOLEDO, O.

"Hello, is Union No. 8 getting along all right?" Well, I guess yes. We initiated five more brothers at our last meeting, two of whom we gave traveling cards to. I am pleased to say that No. 8 is getting along nicely. Most all of the boys are at work. I think in another year we will have as strong a Union as there is in the United States. All of the boys are going to turn out on Labor Day.

I suppose, brothers, you have heard of the death of Mr. James Murray, who received a terrible fall a few days ago. While working on a 55-foot pole he lost his hold, and fell to the pavement and was killed almost instantly. He did not belong to our Union, but most of us knew him. He was working for the Central Union Telephone Co. He leaves a mother and sister to mourn his loss. He was their only support.

We are now affiliated with the Central Labor Union.

C. E. MARRYOTT, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.

Thank God, I can report work prospects as somewhat brighter than for some time. 'Tis true, the 'Phone has just laid off some men, but the West Chicago Street Ry. have started some work, and the Western Union is busy just now. I do not know of an idle man in our line of business; if there is one, he has failed to so report. I hope the good outlook may continue to grow brighter, for God knows our craft need work as bad as any craft on earth.

With much regret I am obliged to report the death of Bro. Joe Quinn, who died at Annona, Tex. No particulars have been given yet, the report of his death being sent by telegraph. While our deceased brother was a good Union man, well liked by all who knew him, he neglected to keep in good standing with the N. B.; cause unknown. Perhaps on account of hard times.

Bro. Ed. Robb, who has been laid up since June 5th with neuralgia of head and stomach, concluded to try a course of baths at Hot Springs, Ark. He left here

August 10th, and on the 16th I received a letter that he is worse. His many friends here and elsewhere wish him a speedy recovery to full and robust health. I do not think he has been in bad standing since becoming a member of the N. B. We have a brother who has been twice suspended and reinstated in the past year, and has lately been injured, who will not be entitled to benefits until Oct. 3d. Brothers who are careless and drop behind should take warning from the above cases, and not allow themselves to be suspended for non-payment of dues. One less glass of beer, or one less cigar, each day, will pay dues in any local union in existence, and keep you in good standing. Then, too, just look and see how liberal the N. B. is, as compared with most business establishments. We have three months' grace allowed, while three days is the customary allowance. Not always is carelessness the cause of suspensions, but I dare say nine out of ten are thus caused. Brothers, if every man who has been a member of the N. B. in the past five years was to-day in good standing and had been so for one year, there would not be enough non-union men in the United States to man an ordinary job, for in that one year the old members would have gathered all the eligibles into the fold of our protection. Think this over, brothers, and when you meet a brother who is in arrears tell him to square himself or go plow corn.

There is one more thing I must call your attention to, and that is, when you hear some sorehead running down the N. B., or even the local union to which you belong and he once did, call him down, notwithstanding he may be larger in body than you. Watch him, and bring such pressure to bear upon him that he must re-enter the N. B. or move to other parts for a job; then when he applies for reinstatement compel him not only to square up his dues, but also square his opinion of the N. B. Teach him to keep his slurs and slanderous remarks off from the fair name of our Brotherhood, for as soon as malice, strife and dissensions are allowed to insert their poisonous fangs into our beloved order with impunity, without even the seal of condemnation or disapproval placed upon the acts of the participants, as soon as fraternity is superseded by selfishness, as soon as apathy, indifference and inactivity are the prevailing characteristics, then you may look for conditions of ruin upon which our oppressors will rear citadels of aggrandized wealth.

Hope inspires me that the anticipation which I so fondly cherish regarding the future increase and prosperity of our order will be realized, now that prosperity is beginning to awaken from the deep lethargy into which it has been placed for a few years past. Not dead, but sleeping.

C. WARREN B., Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 17, DETROIT, MICH.

No. 17 still holds forth at the old stand, and, I am proud to say, is continually adding new lights to her circuit.

At present writing, August 20, Detroit is witnessing a strike of the boot and shoe workers in Pingree & Smith's factory. The strike was declared on yesterday at noon, and, as near as I can learn, the difficulty is over prices on one particular kind of shoe.

I would like a few words in reply to No.

LAW X.

Section 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Time and a half for all over time.

Sec. 2. A first-class man shall be capable of doing all kinds of work appertaining to electrical construction in his class in a workmanlike manner from start to finish. His wages shall be not less than \$3.00 per day, except when selected to take charge of work as foreman with three or more men under him, when he shall receive not less than \$3.50 per day.

Sec. 3. A second-class man must be able to do work when so directed in a workmanlike manner. His wages shall be not less than \$2.50 per day.

LAW XI.

Section 1. A person starting to learn the trade, if of good character, shall be admitted to the union as an apprentice, providing he has attained the age of eighteen years.

Sec. 2. The initiation fee for an apprentice shall be two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50).

Sec. 3. Apprentices shall not be allowed to finish work in any branch of the trade under two years' service.

Sec. 4. When an apprentice has completed his third year, he shall be examined by the examining board hereafter provided for, and if found competent, shall be promoted to the rank of journeyman and shall not again work for less than journeyman's wages.

Sec. 5. An examining board consisting of three members appointed by the president, shall have full power to decide on the competency of the applicant.

Sec. 6. Each applicant for examination shall pay one dollar (\$1.00) on making his application, and if successful in his examination, shall pay balance of journeyman's regular initiation fee.

Sec. 7. The rate of wages shall be hereafter provided for by the union.

Sec. 8. Any questions arising regarding apprentices which these articles do not embrace, shall be decided by a committee of three appointed by the president.

Sec. 9. Only one apprentice shall be allowed to one wireman.

P. S. RYAN, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 33, CLEVELAND, O.

Local No. 33 has had its picnic along with No. 80 of this city. We combined forces and spent the day at Crystal Lake Park. Foot racing, boat racing, and pole climbing were indulged in to the satisfaction of all. Sister Patterson, President of No. 80, won the boat race for ladies, and several members of No. 33 carried off prizes. The crowd was not as large as expected, yet all enjoyed themselves and voted Crystal Lake the boss picnic park of the State.

I notice some of the brothers are asking what we shall do to be saved. They are asking what is to be done to give employment to the unemployed, and living wages to all mankind. One brother speaks of stopping immigration. Now this is not at all strange, that the brother should think that the immigration laws of this country are too lax. A great many people think that there is about so much work to be done in this country and about so many men to do it, and that the more men there are, the less work there will be for each individual worker. Now, it seems to me that this kind of reasoning is wrong, for if this were true, the ma-

chines which throw more men out of work in a year than immigration has in ten, would be ten times a greater enemy to the working man than immigration. Until everybody's wants are satisfied there is work to do, and no one's wants will ever be satisfied. The work of the world lasts forever, or as long as the world lasts it will never be done, and I believe the more we invent labor-saving machinery and encourage immigration, the more work there will be to do. Columbus was about the first immigrant, and I think the brothers will acknowledge that the supply of work has not lessened since his day. What displaces workmen is not immigration or inventions. It is monopoly and the hedging in of all opportunities for working. This being so, let us, instead of trying to restrict immigration, work for the restriction of monopoly, and when they are shut up and out. I think the brother will have no reason to complain about immigration.

THOS. WHEELER,
Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 40, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Again we will let you hear from the workers of Union No. 40. Our members were very agreeably surprised at our last meeting. Just at the time of adjournment came the wives and sweethearts of the members laden with ice cream, cake, good humor and plenty of laughter, and we did have a pleasant time of it, thanks to the good judgment and fine taste of the ladies.

Since our last letter a firm composed of Union men, known as the American Electric Co., have bought out the St. Joseph Motor and Supply Co., and are continuing the business at 217 S. Sixth street. The American Electric Co. is strictly a Union concern. They are doing good work, keeping their promises, giving their customers a square deal, and are doing the business. We are pleased to note that the boys are taking an interest in this firm, and are lending their help as one man, and as a result of the united efforts of the Union men of No. 40 the American Electric Co. is even now, in this short time, the leading electrical house in this city. Let us keep her in the lead and be proud of it. "United we stand, divided we fall." Don't forget that, boys.

Every Union man in this city has work and every Union man carrying a card who has come here has got work. There are plenty of non-union men traveling about out of work, but we seldom see a Union man on the bum. We have found this out from talks we have had with several of the foremen and superintendents of electrical work here, and further, they all seem to be of the opinion that hereafter if an electrical worker gets a job in this city he must have his card with him. If this idea can be enforced, our Union will certainly grow apace.

Business in every line is quiet here at present, but we hope for better times in the near future.

JAS. T. MOTTER, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 44, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Well, brothers, once more I will take up a small space in the Worker, just to fill in, if for nothing else.

Work is very dull here now, although most of the boys are working. The Bell Telephone Co. is taking up some No. 25 cable and replacing it with No. 50. The Rochester Gas and Electric Co. is also

doing quite a little underground work.

The brothers are all well, with the exception of Bro. Blackman, and we soon hope to see him around again.

I would like to say a few words to the boys of No. 44 in regard to meetings. If you will only think that a meeting lasts but a couple of hours and there are only two meetings in a month, it seems to me that every member ought to be able to spare that much time. And another thing. When you are not there, there will be, of course, business transacted; but it may not be in the way that would please you, so you feel dissatisfied and think that a few are running the Union and so on, when the truth of the matter is, how can meetings be run differently if you, each and every one, do not take an interest in them? Now, boys, let each and every one make it a point to be present at every meeting if possible, and let us wake up and show them all what No. 44 can do.

The time is drawing near when a meeting will be held that ought to be a great step towards elevating the N. B. E. W. So let us all attend our local meetings and make no mistakes in our directions to our delegate, whoever he may be, so that what he does will be in accordance with our wishes and please everybody.

I have heard that the Trades Assembly is going to give a prize of a handsome silk American flag to the best appearing Union in line on Labor Day, and I think that we ought to have it to kind of keep our banner company. I think that we can get it all right if we try, and very easy at that, so all hands will be expected to turn up with the "regulations" on and help win it. Just think how proud Wash looked under the banner the first time it was carried, and imagine, if you can, how agreeable it will be for him to have something to change off on—first the banner and then the flag.

Let every member appoint himself a committee of one to attend the meetings and see if the rest of the committee are there. That is the way No. 56 did with good results.

The new telephone system that I spoke of in my last letter is the Barret interlocking long-distance system, and will be used in connection with the present system in the residence portion of the town mostly, or in business places where a person has small use for a 'phone. It is a toll-rate system, the rate being \$24 a year for 400 messages and all over that at proportional rates. They are connected six in series, and when one is in use the other five on the series cannot be used until the one is out of use and the receiver hung up. There is an indicating device on the face of the 'phone showing whether it is cut out or not. There is no generating magneto on the 'phone, connection being made with the central office by simply removing the receiver.

F. GRAHAM, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 45, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The proposition mentioned in my last letter to divide Local No. 45 into two bodies, inside and outside workers, and the formation of a new local, was acted upon at a meeting held August 21st, and carried, therefore you will ere long have two letters from this town to make space for. It is the opinion of many, including myself, that this action was hasty and ill-advised, but the majority rules, and all members should turn in and give the new order

of things a proper test, and if it is proved to be an unwise move, it will be the old story of the survival of the fittest. Grand President Sherman was present at this meeting, and assisted the members with his advice. Some of his decisions relative to the assignment of members to the new local appear rather arbitrary, and much dissatisfaction is expressed, President Haley and myself being among those who feel as if they were in the wrong pew. Appeals are now in order, and will be taken.

The W. U. and Telephone men played their annual game of baseball on the 22d ult., resulting in a score of 16 to 6 in favor of the Western Unions. Grand President Sherman was the umpire. His decisions would no doubt be considered all right in the little village he calls "home," but in this large and flourishing city they were simply rank. The Telephone men after protesting in vain against them, and finding that the use of ox teams to field with was too slow, finally gave up in disgust.

Bro. Fassett has had an increase in his family—a beautiful girl. It was "A Boy Wanted," but there's joy in the family just the same. The joy, however, is mixed with sorrow, owing to the death of Mr. Fassett's father, who was run down by a bike rider and so badly injured that death resulted. The elder Fassett was a highly respected old gentleman, and several of the members of No. 45 attended his funeral, a mark of respect that is felt by all who knew him among the electrical workers, as well as to condole with his son in his sore affliction.

The recent visit to Buffalo of J. T. Kelly of the "Worker" was a treat to the lads that were fortunate enough to see him, and we trust that it was to Mr. Kelly. He will be welcome at all times.

Labor Day is approaching, and all the boys are taking up the odds and ends to get the day off. No. 45 will lead the van in the procession with about 150 men.

Work is picking up slowly, but there is no rush.

W. H. KELLY,
Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 47, WORCESTER, MASS.

No. 47 is still hustling for new members. The charter is open for this month and we have already taken in four new members and expect as many more next meeting.

The prospects for electrical work in this city are not very bright for the winter, but all the union men are working at present.

The Reed Bros. have just finished wiring the new City Hall, and have gone to Lowell to wire the new Court-house. Plummer & Ham have been awarded the contract for the new Art Museum. The Art Museum will be iron armored work.

Brother Frank Shaughnessy, who is working for the Columbia Electric Co., has just started a 300-light mill job. The Columbia Electric are also putting in 400 lights in the new building of the Worcester Academy.

The Worcester Electric Light Co. is putting in the wires for the underground system. We expect by winter to see the poles cleared from the main streets.

No. 47 has joined the Building Trades Council. We have men from every electric company represented in our union, with the exception of the telephone boys, and it seems next to impossible to get them. They won't listen to joining a

union. We are going to hold a few public meetings and have speakers. We may be able to get new members in that way.

C. C. C., Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 55, DES MOINES, IA.

I missed last month because I did not know what time the letter had to be in for publication, but will try and get there this time.

There is plenty of work at present, and all the boys are pulling on the line. Let the good work go on.

The only trouble with No. 55 is that the meetings are not well attended. We have members that can talk unionism until the English language is exhausted, and yet some of those same brothers have not been with us for four or five meetings. I would like to ask if that is assisting us in making progress along the line? Every organization can attribute the success, improvement and progress that is made to the meetings being well attended, and if they are not, the members soon lose interest and the first blow is struck at the very life of our existence; so come on now, boys, and let us attend the meetings and make them interesting. I would like to see some of the boys who are working in town, and say that they belong, come up with their cards. We also have some who say they are getting the amount. Come up and show your honest faces, boys. There are also some members who think that we can exist without the necessary, and come up with their dues when the last streak of sunlight is glorifying the eve of limitation.

We have a good Union and a good class of members. Of course, there are some that are always finding fault, but that is the case in every organization. If any of the wandering members of No. 55 should read this, we send with it our best wishes.

G. B. H., Press Sec'y.

IN MEMORIAM

Resolutions adopted on the death of Bro. Ed. Purcell's little daughter:

Whereas, The angel of death has visited the home of Bro. Ed. Purcell and taken from him and his loving wife their only darling little daughter, Gladys Belle; and,

Whereas, This little childish happiness of theirs is gone; that little prattling voice is heard no more, and the loving form is invisible, may they take consolation in the knowledge that she has passed through the golden gate before and awaits them on the other shore until God in His wisdom unites the broken circuit.

Resolved, That we, as members of No. 55, extend to Bro. Purcell and his wife our sympathy in their sad bereavement; and,

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family in the loss of their darling daughter, we direct them to the Allwise Creator who, in His infinite wisdom, has not spared the tender bud, but plucked it to bloom and blossom in the garden of glory, and could they hear that sweet voice she would tell them to dry their tears and perform all duties on earth till the time to ascend shall come.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given Bro. Purcell and wife as an evidence of our esteem, also be spread upon the records of the Union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Worker for publication.

G. B. HUFF,
J. FITZGERALD,
Committee.

UNION NO. 56, ERIE, PA.

It becomes my painful duty this time to report the death of Bro. Platt F. Barnes, who was killed on Friday, August 13, at 3:30 p. m. It seems he was sent up a pole on Fourteenth street, near State, to cut a pair of taps off an alternating circuit at that point. His left hand rested against one side, his wrist striking a bare tie wire. He then cut the other side. As his pliers pierced the insulation, he was heard to scream and a flame of fire burst from his left hand. He fell about twenty-five or thirty feet, striking on his head and face on stones. A large hole was burned in his left wrist and his face was badly bruised and cut from striking the stones. He was tenderly conveyed to the grass, and a sigh, a few bubbles of air, escaped from his lips, and all was over. A very sad thing along with his taking off was that he had intended to go to his home at Canton, O., on the Saturday following to see his wife, to whom he had been only married seven weeks before. He had been in the employ of the Edison Company, was laid off, and only started to work for the Merchants and Manufacturers' Electric Co. a few days before. The M. & M. did very handsomely by him in furnishing a very nice casket. No. 56 took charge of the funeral arrangements, and our president, Bro. J. P. Hanlon, accompanied the remains to his late home, where a beautiful wreath of flowers was placed on the coffin. He had been a member of Canton K. of P. Band, and they attended in a body. Bro. Barnes had not seen his wife after he left Cleveland, where he was married. The circumstances are indeed sad. He was highly spoken of by all, and we have lost a good member from No. 56.

Bro. E. E. Hart is still at the Hammond Hospital, but will be out shortly.

Our friend, Sam Weiss, takes a few exceptions to my views on the pauper immigration question. Sam says we need immigrants and that they are great consumers. So they are, Sam; so they are. They go about gathering up the swill and refuse food from the alleys and garbage boxes, and they also infest the market house, where they buy the cheapest of meats and garden truck, and they (I mean the Polack and Dago) also infest the very cheapest stores where they can buy cheap shoes, dry goods, and cast-off, hand-me-down clothes made in dirty sweat-shop tenement houses. Hardly a dime of the money they spend does organized labor any good; and yet Sam says we need 'em. There was a time when we might have needed immigration, but we have had our fill. One can eat too much pie at times, and we have had enough pie. While I am penning this letter, I can hear the strains of the Italian (Dago) canary bird and his organ playing the Hoota Koota right under my window. In God's name, have we not enough of such as they?

How does this strike you as a reasonable solution to strikers? Let the men go home and let the boss fill their places with other help. Then the man out of work can apply to his poor master and say: "I have worked for starvation wages, and am unable to exist on lower wages. You will have to support me in idleness." Now, if the idle man cannot pay taxes to help the tax fund, the wealthy man must, because he has something which can be levied upon, so besides pay-

ing his cheaper labor, he will have to cough up enough to support in idleness his former money earner. How long, O Lord, how long must the wage earner be obliged to take what is offered him, while the dealer in goods sets the price and the professional man also gets just what he demands? Just so long, my laboring brother, as you see fit to send to the halls of Congress and the Legislature men who care no more for the soul of a common worker than they of a dog. It certainly will poison them if they breathe the same air that common people do; yes it will, sure. As a body the workers are capable of putting in Congress men who will do things for their interest, but no; they will be led by a string and vote for a Democrat or Republican because their father or uncle was one. I could write forever on this point, but will close for this time.

One of our brothers, Thos. F. Hart, wants to buy a whoot-tennany in good repair. Who has one for sale? Please answer at once, care of No. 56, Erie, Pa.

E. T. I., Press Sec'y.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED—Friday, August 13, 1897, Bro. Platt F. Barnes of Local No. 56, Erie, Pa., aged 23 years.

Resolutions adopted by Local Union No. 56, on the death of Bro. Platt F. Barnes:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother and co-worker, Platt F. Barnes, and

Whereas, We desire to express our sincere regret and heartfelt sympathy to his family; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, to show our respect to our lately deceased brother, Platt F. Barnes, drape our charter in mourning for thirty days. And be it further

Resolved, That we cause to be published in our official journal these resolutions, and forward a copy to the bereaved wife and parents.

JAS. P. HANLON,
ED. T. INDERMILL,
O. J. OLSON,
KARL BRAINERD,
Committee.

UNION NO. 61, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

I have been waiting patiently for something to turn up in the electrical line that would be of interest to the Brotherhood, but until something "develops" I do not care to talk of rumors. The Southern California Power Co. has begun operations, that is, they have quite a force of laborers at work in the San Gabriel Canyon, where the plant will be located. There is no demand for linemen as yet, the work not having progressed that far. I shall have something to say in regard to this project in another issue.

Telephonic communication has been established from San Diego to Redding, 700 miles, the connection being made August 16th.

This has been an unlucky month with several of the boys, quite a number meeting with severe accidents. Our President, Geo. F. Dorner, fell from a pole about six months ago and fractured a rib. Little attention was paid to it at the time, and George continued to work up to August 1st, although it troubled him considerably at times. On the date mentioned, it became necessary to submit to an operation. An abscess was discovered, caused no

doubt by the irritation of the flesh at the point where the broken rib had failed to knit properly. He is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, but cannot resume work for some time yet. Bro. Egbert Francis, while engaged in running drops for a telephone, found it necessary to go upon the roof; he placed his hand upon the fire wall, which gave way, causing him to fall to the sidewalk, about twelve feet, spraining his ankle and wrist, and injuring his thigh. Bert is now on crutches, and will stay with them for several weeks yet. Bro. De Carterett was also unfortunate, having hardly recovered from a bicycle collision when he stepped upon a nail, which went nearly through his foot. During the past four days he has suffered internal pain, and is not yet out of danger. By good care, however, we hope to see him pull through. O. K. Tom McKinnon, an employe of the Sunset, while trimming trees fell about ten feet, striking his head upon the cement walk. Tom was knocked silly, and although he got up soon after was for several hours a fit subject for the insane asylum. Tom has gone to work again, and apparently regained his senses, but still has no recollection as to how he got hurt.

W. A. WOODIS,
Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEX.

As it is about time to write again, I will endeavor to let the boys know all about us.

The telephone company has completed their underground system and now are located at the corner of Fannin and Prairie streets. Bro. George holds down the switchboard, Bro. Johnson is inspector, Bro. Stevens is on territory trouble, Bro. Caywood is city troubleman, and Bro. McNemar holds the position of city foreman, so you see we have all the good jobs at the telephone office entrusted to some of our best men, and they are the right men in the right places, too.

All the boys here are working, both wiremen and linemen. We opened our charter at a meeting held August 2, for thirty days, and took in quite a number of men. We have been doing a rushing business in the line of taking in new members, and when all are present it does one good to see the way our little union is growing. If things continue to come our way, as they have lately, we will soon be ranking ourselves among the large unions.

I was very glad to see Bro. Myers' letter from St. Louis in the Worker last month, and we hope to hear from him in every issue. Yes, Bro. Myers, we are thinking about the labor question very seriously, but are not quite ready to express our opinions just yet, but may do so in the near future. Give us your views on the subject and then we will see if we can agree; of course, I know your views, but there are others that don't, so give us a good letter on this subject and we will tell you all about it in the following issue.

GEO. D. CROSSLEY, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 67, QUINCY, ILL.

Having been appointed Press Secretary in place of Bro. T. R. Sledding, I herewith give the brothers of our excellent Union the reason I am to serve in that capacity for a time.

Bro. Sledding was our Night Patrol-

man for the past two years until Friday, July 30th, when he met with a serious accident. The lights were started at 7:40 p. m. The writer of this article being one of the trimmers, reported to Bro. Sledding that a lamp situated at Fourth and Delaware was burnt out. He proceeded promptly to exchange the old lamp for a new one, and while upon the pole in some manner short-circuited the lamps in the south end of the city. Some bystanders heard him scream, but they could not see him on account of darkness. Suddenly they saw a flash of light, and by the time they could cross the street Bro. Sledding was lying on the ground. He had fallen from the cross-arm, about sixteen feet above, when his fall was broken by his body, in a miraculous manner, falling across another company's wires, which ran in close proximity to the pole. The momentum gained while falling the sixteen feet was such as to cause the wires to sag to within a few feet of the ground, where he dropped off unhurt by the fall, a total distance of thirty-five feet, but he was horribly burned by the lamp.

The path taken by the current through Bro. Sledding's body is shown by his pliers, which were in his hip pocket and on which he made one contact, burning a deep and ugly wound in his hip; the other terminal was his hands, which were also terribly burned.

He was picked up by willing hands and carefully borne to Blessing Hospital, where he is now. On Tuesday, the 17th of this month, he was compelled by the nature of the wound on his left hand to submit to amputation of the two middle fingers and part of the index finger.

Bro. Sledding is held in the highest esteem by the company and his fellow workmen. He is at the present doing as well as could possibly be expected.

LOCALS.

Our Union is making preparations to take part in the Labor Day parade, Monday, Sept. 6th.

This is a wet day; Bro. Mallison is out with a gang hunting a cross on the alternating wires.

Bro. Ed Nessler has his broken arm out of the sling.

Bro. D. W. Mallison will be Marshal in the Labor Day parade. Bro. Liew Constance is to carry the banner in the parade.

Bro. Wagner is doing excellent work. He has the contract for wiring the Adams County Court House, and has an able and efficient corps of assistants.

J. T. JOHNSTON, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 72, WACO, TEX.

Having just been elected to the honorable position of Press Secretary, I take pleasure in offering my initial report, which I trust will be in time for our September issue.

It is with pleasure I scan the pages of the August Worker and note the interest all of the brothers are taking in our Brotherhood, and Local No. 72 is not idle all this time, but we, too, are endeavoring to come to the front. While at present we have only nineteen members, our prospects for an increase in the near future are indeed good, as all of our members work in such perfect harmony and to one another's interest, the few remaining electricians of our city see whereby they will be benefited by uniting with our Union.

As September 6 is set apart for Labor Day, we expect to entertain the anxious

public with a grand display of electric lights. We have a marine searchlight that will make the stars grow dim, together with six or seven hundred incandescent lights of different colors, so arranged as to turn on alternately and thereby spelling the name and number of our order. All of the labor unions of the city will turn out, and all business houses close from 2 p. m. and with the assistance of our Commercial Club we expect to make this indeed a grand success. We have just purchased a beautiful banner for the occasion.

There is but little improvement in our city at present; yet most of the brothers keep busy and are doing well, considering the hard times. We do most all of the repair work for our sister cities that cannot get their work done at home, and are turning out good union work.

M. F. WORTHAM,
Press Sec'y.

WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM SNYDER.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I would like to have the address of Frank Snyder, so thought I would drop a line to the Worker, as that will surely reach him. Frank is a bully good fellow, and I don't want to lose him. I am still with the Postal. They are putting up the best line in the south, and are cutting in on the Western Union wherever they have offices. They are going to start in a short time with two more wires south from Helena.

I have got the gold fever myself, and aim to start for Alaska about Feb. 1st, for life is too short for a man to ever make his fortune at line work, so he might as well take a chance in the lottery at the gold fields as not.

It is somewhat drier now than it was last spring. We are having very good summer weather for this far south.

S. W. MCCRACKEN.

New Boston, Tex., Aug. 19th, 1897.

Directory of Local Unions.

(Secretaries will please furnish the necessary information to make this directory complete. Note that the time and place of meeting, the name of the President, the names and addresses of the Recording and Financial Secretaries are required.)

No. 1, St. Louis, Mo. — Meets every Monday at 604 Market st. L. H. Daggett, Pres., 1220 St. Ange av.; Geo. Weller, R. S., 2236 Hebert st.; J. P. Casey, F. S., 2702 Spring av.

No. 2, Milwaukee, Wis. — Meets every Friday at 298 Fourth st. F. G. Raymond, Pres., 281 Fourth st.; Wm. Raines, R. S.; Joe Harris, F. S., 189 Woodward st.

No. 4, New Orleans, La. — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Carondelet and Perdido sts. J. McGregor, Pres., 2111 Rousseau st.; C. M. Hale, R. S., 630 St. Mary st.; R. B. Joyce, F. S., 331 S. Bassin st.

No. 5, Pittsburgh, Pa. — Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at E. of L. Hall, cor. Market and Third ave. A. E. Eldridge, Pres., 156 Devilliers st.; H. McGregor, R. S., Nesbit & Allequippa sts.; F. E. Friedman, F. S., 75 Liberty st., Allegheny.

No. 6, San Francisco, Cal. — Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Forester's Hall, 20 Eddy st. G. P. Manning, Pres., 1812 Geary st.; C. J. Hogan, R. S., 1 Eldridge st.; R. P. Gale, F. S., 1004 Larkin st.

No. 7, Springfield, Mass. — Meets every Wednesday at room 14, Barnes Blk. Wm. Gregg, Pres., 107 Bancroft st.; T. H. Bowen, R. S., 26 Hubbard av.; M. Farrell, F. S., 59 Broad st.

No. 8, Toledo, O. — Meets every Friday at Wallahalla Hall, 137 Monroe st. P. Crowley, Pres., 848 W. Lafayette st.; S. M. Strub, R. S., 1135 Peck st.; Fred Lewis, F. S., 352 Missouri st.

No. 9, Chicago, Ill. — Meets every Saturday at 106 E. Randolph st. J. E. Poling, Pres., 6625 Morgan st.; W. A. Jackson, R. S., 197 S. Jefferson st.; C. W. Beach, F. S., 5812 Sherman st.

No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind. — Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 294 W. Pearl st. John Berry, Pres., care of headquarters Fire Dept.; E. Bussette, R. S., 487 N. Illinois st.; E. C. Hartung, F. S., Rooms 5-7 Cyclorama Bldg.

No. 11, Terre Haute, Ind. — Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8th and Main sts. C. D. Updegraff, Pres., 529 S. Ninth st.; M. Davis, R. S., 918 N. 9th st.; W. H. Schaffer, F. S., 114 N. 14th st.

No. 12, Evansville, Ind. — Meets every Tuesday at cor. 3rd and Sycamore st. Harry Fisher, Pres., 200 Clark st.; A. L. Swanson, R. S., 1054 Water st.; A. N. Grant, F. S., 202 Clark st.

No. 14, Memphis, Tenn. — Chas. E. Blake, Pres., 70 Mulberry st.; J. A. Myles, Sec., 207 De Soto st.

No. 17, Detroit, Mich. — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Room 8 Hilsendegen Block. J. G. Forbes, Pres., 745 Milwaukee ave. W. F. Campbell, R. S., 202 Riopelle st.; P. F. Andrich, F. S., 369 Chene st.

No. 18, Kansas City, Mo. — Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 1117 Walnut st. J. J. Lynch, Pres., 716 Delaware st.; C. F. Drollinger, R. S., 336 Garfield av.; Kansas City, Kas.; J. E. W. Moore, F. S., Rosedale, Kas.

No. 19, Chicago, Ill. — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 6512 Cottage Grove av. M. J. Sullivan, Pres., 4951 Princeton av.; F. Conklin, R. S., 10747 Michigan av.; J. Hafner, F. S., 2539 117th st.

No. 22, Omaha, Neb. — Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 17th & Douglas st. J. S. Tobias, Pres., 2923 S. 18th st.; C. V. Schneider, R. S., 1706 S. 17th st.; W. J. Wales, F. S., 1804 Farnum.

No. 23, St. Paul, Minn. — Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor Hall, 3rd and Wabasha sts. Jno. O'Donnell, Pres., 4th and Wabasha sts.; Thos. O'Toole, R. S., 333 E. 6th st.; F. Volk, F. S., 175 W. 6th st.

No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn. — Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 34 and 36 6th st. S. Geo. Heilig, Pres., 18 9th st.; L. R. Steves, R. S., 18 Western av.; A. Aune, F. S., 3129 Longfellow av.

No. 25, Duluth, Minn. — Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at room 6 Banning Blk. R. Thayer, Pres., 24 Third ave. W.; L. P. Kunkle, R. S., 17 Norris Blk.; Jas. F. Owens, F. S., 414 E. 1st st.

No. 26, Washington, D. C. — Meets every Saturday at 628 Louisiana av. S. M. Wilder, Pres.; T. E. Beaman, R. S., 712 13th st. N. W.; I. B. Brown, F. S., 742 Third st. N. W.

No. 27, Baltimore, Md. — Meets every Monday at Hall, cor. Fayette and Park avs. C. F. Leitz, Pres., 506 S. Pulaski st.; C. P. Taylor, R. S., 906 N. Mount st.; F. H. Russell, F. S., 1408 Asquith st.

No. 28, Louisville, Ky. — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Beck Hall, 1st st. near Jefferson Calvin Beach, Pres., 1020 W. Market st.; Ed. Herpt, R. S., 607 Magnolia st.; Jno. C. Deibel, F. S., 418 15th st.

No. 30, Cincinnati, O. — Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 136 E. Court st. Thos. Spellissy, Pres., 331 W. 7th st.; H. C. Genrich, R. S., 305 Broadway; J. F. Harinuth, F. S., 2158 Vernon st., Clifton Heights.

No. 31, Jersey City, N. J. — Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 116 Newark av. Thos. Watson, Pres., 513 Jersey av.; F. J. Anderson, R. S., 223 Washington st.; T. L. Jones, F. S., 137 Grand st.

No. 32, Burlington, Ia. — C. M. Cunningham, Pres.; Hugh Ward, R. S., 1006 Spruce st.; Al. Fox, F. S., 637 S. Fifth st.

No. 35, Boston, Mass. — Meets every Wednesday at 49 Bennett st. Jno. A. McInnis, Pres., 86 Washington st., Cambridge; D. McGillivray, R. S., 7 Humboldt Park, Roxbury; R. H. Bradford, F. S., 76 Fairmont st., Cambridge.

No. 36, Sacramento, Cal. — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Forester's Hall. J. S. Marsh, Pres., 609 Seventh st.; O. Buckins, R. S., 1415 D st.; L. Shaddinger, F. S., 718 M st.

No. 37, Hartford, Conn. — Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Union Labor Hall, 11 Central Row. F. J. Sheehan, Pres., 3 Central Row.

No. 38, Cleveland, O. — Meets every Thursday at 393 Ontario st. R. M. Ross, Pres., 59 Colgate st.; J. C. Coolican, R. S., 93 Erie st.; Chas. Lohrer, F. S., 237 Quincy ave.

No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo. — Meets every Monday at north-west corner 8th and Locust sts. "Brock-a-w's Hall." R. M. Martin, Pres., 1702 N. 3d st.; Wm. Dorsel, R. S., 1710 Calhoun st.; F. A. Dunn, F. S., 426 Edmond st.

No. 41, Philadelphia, Pa. — Geo. A. Neai, Pres., 3626 Wharton st.

No. 42, Utica, N. Y. — H. Smith, Pres., 43 Devereaux st.; W. S. Carter, R. S., 68 Neilson st.; Fred Murphy, F. S., 272 Third ave.

No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y. — Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Greenwald's Hall, cor. Mulberry and Water st.; Wm. Mack, Pres., care W. U. Co.; A. D. Donovan, R. S., 510 Niagara st.; S. J. McNeil, F. S., 326 Apple st.

No. 44, Rochester, N. Y. — Wm. A. Breeze, Pres., 56 Fourth st.; J. Gueniot, R. S., 120 Campbell st.; F. Fish, F. S., 123 State st.

No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y. — Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at Council Hall. Wm. Haley, Pres., 125 Erie st.; Geo. E. Judson, R. S., 63 Laurel st.; C. E. Stinson, F. S., 298 Carolina st.

No. 46, Lowell, Mass. — M. J. Burns, Pres., Police Dept.; Thos. Dalton, R. S., 368 Concord st.; H. E. Maguire, F. S., 95 Christian st.

No. 47, Worcester, Mass. — S. A. Strout, Pres., 130 Austin st.; W. J. O'Donnell, R. S., 188 Southbridge st.; G. R. Lincoln, F. S., Millbury.

No. 48, Ft. Wayne, Ind. — Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at cor. of Main and Clinton sts. R. Partel, Pres., Hotel Tremont; A. J. Lathouse, R. S., 135 Wells st.; G. B. Taylor, F. S., 31 Douglas av.

No. 49, Bloomington, Ill. — Meets 2d Monday at Trades Assembly Hall. C. F. Snyder, Pres., Box 328; Guy Carlton, R. S., East and Market sts.; W. C. Gorey, F. S., 409 S. Madison st.

No. 52, Danport, Ia. — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday; A. L. Wheeler, Pres., Atlantic Hotel; J. H. Clark, Sec., 215 Iowa st.

No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa. — C. A. Swager, Pres., 115 1/2 Market st.; Jas. Emminger, R. S., 25 N. 15th st.; C. Anderson, F. S., 46 Summit st.

No. 55, Des Moines, Ia. — Meet every Saturday at Trades Assembly Hall. J. Fitzgerald, Pres., 1924 Leyner st.; J. Haverly, R. S., 433 E. Grand ave.; Fred Robinson, F. S., 1511 Third st.

No. 56, Erie, Pa. — Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays. J. P. Haulon, Pres., 23 N. Park Row; E. T. Indermill, R. S., general delivery; O. J. Oleson, F. S., 29 W. 8th st.

No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah. — R. Blair, Sec'y, care of Citizens E. L. Co.

No. 60, San Antonio, Tex. — Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays, Meyers' Hall, Alamo Plaza. Martin Wright, Pres., 114 Romania st.; J. P. Gittinger, R. S., 326 Fest st.; W. F. Hendricks, F. S., 1001 Burnett st.

No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal. — Geo. F. Dorner, Pres., 127 W. First st.; W. A. Woodis, R. S., Box 84 Station B; W. R. Kingston, F. S., 931 Girard st.

No. 62, Kalamazoo, Mich. — A. D. Ayres, Pres., 534 S. Burdick st.; L. Bellman, R. S., 540 Pine st.; G. E. Tiff, F. S., 324 Sarah st.

No. 65, Butte, Mont. — Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Good Templars Hall, W. Broadway. Jas. Davidson, Pres., care Phoenix Light Co.; W. W. Talbott, R. S., P. O. Box 1081; A. G. Ellerick, F. S., Gen'l Delivery.

No. 66, Houston, Tex. — Meets 1st & 3d Mondays. G. O. Wood, Pres., 1214 Providence st.; Geo. Schorn, R. S., 2113 Kane st.; W. V. Fisk, F. S., care Telephone office.

No. 67, Quincy, Ill. — Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, So. 5th st. Wm. Wagner, Pres., 517 Sycamore st.; E. W. Nessler, R. S., 523 Maiden Lane; C. H. McNemee, F. S., 916 Main st.

No. 68, Little Rock, Ark. — G. W. Wilson, Pres., care Brown Machine Co.; C. J. Griffith, R. S., care L. R. Tract & El. Co.; C. M. Milham, F. S., 309 W. Markham st.

No. 69, Dallas, Tex. — Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at Labor Hall. Chas. Trotter, Pres., Oak Cliff; J. H. Leach, R. S., 196 Canost; F. G. Montgomery, F. S., 190 Collins st.

No. 70, Schenectady, N. Y. — Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, cor. Centre and State sts. F. Litzendorf, Pres., Crane st. Mt. Pleasant; W. A. Birch, R. S., 608 Liberty st.; J. D. Betting, F. S., 626 Villa road.

No. 71, Galveston, Tex. — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Union Hall, cor. Tremont and Mechanic st. W. M. Graham, Pres., care Barden & Sheets; D. L. Goble, R. S., 3320 Av. R 1/2; G. L. Garrett, F. S., 2108 Av. L.

No. 72, Waco, Tex. — Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall. Wm. Hodges, Pres., 728 S. 6th st.; Geo. Lockhart, R. S., 800 S. 6th st.; Jos. Hodges, F. S., 728 S. 6th st.

No. 73, Spokane, Wash. — Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Oliver Hall, 336 1/2 Riverside av. Gus Benson, Pres., 504 Nichois Block; T. H. Denter, R. S., box 635; C. C. Van Inwegen, F. S., 107 Howard st. S.

No. 75, Grand Rapids, Mich. — Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays. Wm. Orr, Pres., 176 Chatham st.; F. Gunnell, R. S., care G. R. Light & Power Co.; Geo. Higgins, F. S., 263 Terrace av.

No. 76, Tacoma, Wash. — Wm. Kane, Pres., 1126 D st.; W. J. Love, R. S., 114 Tenth st.; F. C. Bayha, F. S., 1013 A st.

No. 77, Seattle, Wash. — J. M. Bigler, Pres., Box 124; J. G. Maitland, R. S., 1309 Second av.; G. G. Jenkins, F. S., care Union Electric Co.

No. 78, Saginaw, Mich. — Jas. Hodgins, Pres., 308 N. Franklin st.; John Strachan, R. S., 336 N. 2nd st.; Chas. Ross, F. S., P. O. box 225, E. S.

No. 79, Austin, Tex. — Meets every Thursday night at Maccabee Hall. J. L. Vorkauf, Pres., 1206 San Jacinto st.; Chas. J. Jackson, R. S., Mayor's office; B. Y. Lovejoy, F. S., 109-111E. 7th st.

No. 80, Cleveland, O. — Mae Patterson, Pres., 54 Gordon av.; Mayne Stanton, R. S., 116 Herman st.; Alice Smith, 186 Elton st.

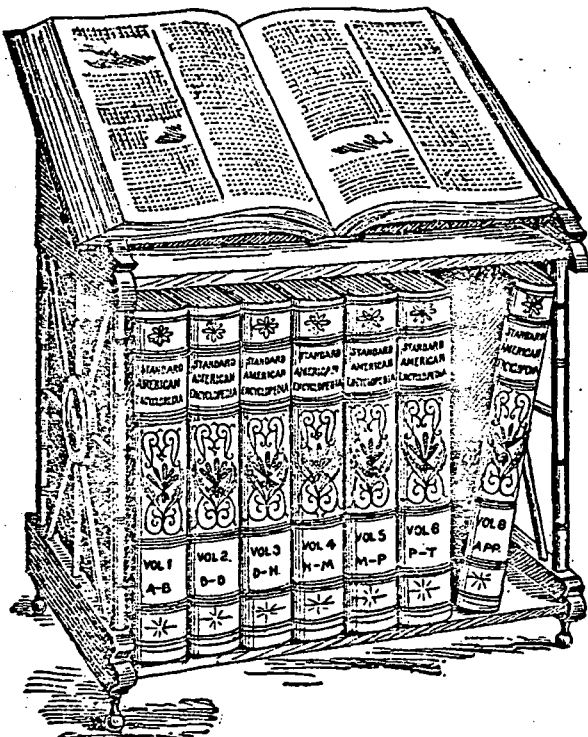
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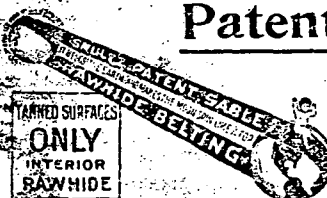


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